

DECISIVE BATTLE IS RAGING

Greatest Artillery Duel of World's History Now in Progress Near Mukden--Japanese Under Oku Turn Russian Right And St. Petersburg Admits That Fate of Kuropatkin and His Army Hangs in the Balance--Oyama Again Sacrifices Pawns on the Battlefield Chessboard--Nogi's Port Arthur Veterans Accomplish the Miraculous Until Utterly Exhausted--The Crisis at Hand

Giant Armies
Lock in Battle

Snow-Covered Plain Near Mukden Scene of Unprecedented Artillery Duel.

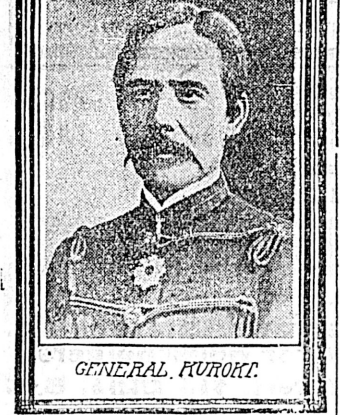
Japanese Advance Line Extends For Seven Miles--Gains Won at Awful Price.

Tactical Programme of Liao Yang Duplicated With Success at Mukden.

MUKDEN, March 6.—(Noon).—An artillery duel has been raging since morning to the westward of Mukden, and the Japanese shells are exploding within three miles of the Imperial tombs.

The line of the Japanese advanced guard extends about seven miles, parallel with the railway.

Scattered Chinese villages, which are



practically the only shelters in this open plain, are receiving particular attention from the gunners.

Throughout the day the Russian batteries replied vigorously to the Japanese fire and the exchange of shrapnel

The whole of the fire is occasionally obscured by dense white smoke from the exploding missiles.

Mukden, March 3.—(Delayed in Transmission).—The beginning of the withdrawal of the Russian right flank on March 1 precipitated a battle at Chantan, west of Sandepas, when the right flank was ordered to fall back fighting to Taofatzi, near Nantaran.

On March 2 the Russians captured some machine guns and took a number of prisoners of General Nogi's Port Arthur army. The Russians lost extensively, although they destroyed an entire Japanese regiment before Chantan.

The Japanese attacked Chantan from Sandepas simultaneously with an astounding advance from Liaoyang, the impression being that the Simnintin railway was being completely cut there as a line of communication.

The combatants confronted each other now within a distance of six and a half miles west, the Japanese, it is believed, having three divisions, and the most

Theatrical and Bold

event of the war is apparently imminent. The Russians consider the situation being favorable to them on account of the great extension of the Japanese line. There is the greatest anxiety and activity at Mukden.

All the streets and outlying roads are crowded with transports of the army which has been assembled to oppose General Nogi. The events of the last three days have electrified the entire army.

The fighting at Putloff hill and on the centre closed at dark on Thursday, when it was concluded that the Russian right flank was being completely cut there as a line of communication.

On March 2 several divisions gave battle west of Mukden, from which the bursting shrapnel could be plainly seen.

Mukden, which was thrown into confusion, recovered today when it became known that the Japanese had been

believed that a formidable force of Japanese is on the way to the pass. Russian communication with China is interrupted. The Russian positions in the centre are unchanged.

Utter Exhaustion.

Mukden, March 4.—(Delayed in Transmission).—Refugees are arriving here from Simnintin and the region north of the Hun river.

At the close of yesterday's battle on the west front, the Japanese who were taken prisoners were unable to walk or remain awake on account of exhaustion and lay like dead under guard.

This incident shows the tremendous effort back of General Nogi's advance.

Occasional discharges of artillery are heard to the southwest this morning, and it is reported that the Japanese have fallen back from the position they held when the battle was fought on March 3.

The Japanese continue their demonstration along the front.

With Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, March 3.—(Delayed in Transmission).—At nightfall yesterday (Thursday) flashes in the sky disclosed that a bombardment was in progress along the eastern mountain position. At 8 o'clock Thursday evening the cannonading was renewed in the centre, continuing with vigor until the middle of the afternoon today, at which time it had almost completely subsided.

The Japanese made two infantry charges against Putloff hill the night of March 2. The Russians report that both attacks were repulsed with small Russian loss. It is also reported that the Russian line on the extreme right has been regained. Snow continues to fall.

Japanese movements are responsible for the redoubtable artillery fire, and when the skies suddenly cleared, the plain between Putloff hill and the railway was enveloped in a mass of artillery smoke, reminding the beholder of the battle of Shalke. The siege gun projectiles made a long line of explosions, beginning at Putloff hill and disappearing beyond Shalke. The artillery engagement, broken by rifle fire, has been continuing now for two days. The Japanese advance appears to be checked, although the Japanese are now attacking Liehtan and developments are expected tonight.

Fighting continues at Kantayindan, Holatsai and Kaotou pass along the entire line.

The Roar of Battle.

Mukden, March 5.—(Noon).—The rumble of carts in the streets of Mukden is drowned by the roar of battle, which is raging northwest, west and southwest of the city a few miles away between General Nogi's Port Arthur veterans and the hastily assembled army interposed by General Kuropatkin to defend the city and railroads.

The stroke came like lightning out of a clear sky. It is reported that the situation has somewhat improved, but it still is extremely critical.

It is reported that the Japanese have been thrown back in the district of Liao-shan and are retreating along the Simnintin road, but heavy fighting is continuing there. The Japanese vanguard posts are about six miles west of Mukden, where the bursting of shrapnel is plainly visible. A fight also is raging at Sandepas and Lanchanpa, which on Saturday were captured by the Japanese after a terrific combat, the villages several times changing hands.

The Japanese on Friday advanced on the Russian position at Shalke village, but were beaten off. Twice they attacked Putloff hill, but both attacks were repulsed. At Oubenespusa a Japanese guard of over twenty battalions made thirteen attacks during the night of March 3 and the morning of March 4, storming the redoubts furiously. All these attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. The ground in front of the redoubts was fairly strewn with heaps of Japanese corpses.

The Japanese and Russian artillery are engaged in the

Heaviest Battle of the War.

Russian mortars are fired at the Shalke bridge, and Japanese 11-inch guns are in full play, but the Russian fortifications, on which they had been working all winter, offer a fairly secure protection for their defenders.

There is little news of General Kuropatkin's operations on the extreme east of the line. The Russians are holding their ground and even advancing, but it is reported that a Japanese cavalry division with twelve quick-fire guns is sweeping far to the eastward on a rapid turning movement.

The carnage at the centre and on both flanks has been enormous. The Japanese at many places simply threw away their lives, beating against the Russians' powerful fortifications in attacks, which in the centre apparently were intended chiefly as a demonstration to cover the driving home of General Nogi's blow.

It is believed now that the operation to the eastward will pay in the nature of a feint with the design to draw up reinforcements thither. If this was the design it was successful, General Kuropatkin, having sent the first corps to the assistance of General Linvitch. As the result of

The Week's Operations

the Russian right is bent sharply backwards instead of paralleling the Shalke river, and now runs northwest and southeast, passing eight miles from Mukden, covering and crossing the Simnintin road.

According to prisoners, the Japanese force now on the Liao river includes the First, Seventh and Ninth divisions from Port Arthur. Part of the turning force is probably reserves which came from Yinkow by rail on seven trains.

The Port Arthur veterans advanced to the attack shouting in Russian: "Out of the way for us. We are from Port Arthur." They offered their lives with the same fanatical bravery and were as unshaken by heavy losses as at the siege of Port Arthur.

REPORTS FROM JAPANESE SOURCES CLAIM THAT THE RUSSIAN RIGHT FLANK, SOUTH-WEST OF MUKDEN AND CONTIGUOUS TO THE RAILWAY, HAS BEEN COMPLETELY TURNED BY THE JAPANESE FORCES UNDER THE IMMEDIATE COMMAND OF GENERAL OKU.

TO THE EASTWARD GENERAL KUROKI IS DIRECTING A VIGOROUS ATTACK WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY AGAINST STRONGLY FORTIFIED RUSSIAN POSITIONS.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN IS SAID TO BE CONCENTRATING A STRONG FORCE IN FRONT OF GENERAL KUROKI AND GENERAL NOGI.

IT STILL SEEMS PROBABLE THAT GENERAL KUROPATKIN WILL FIND IT DIFFICULT TO RETIRE TO TIE PASS, WHICH APPEARS TO BE A NECESSARY MOVE.

ST. PETERSBURG HAS WORD THAT AFFAIRS LATTERLY HAVE TAKEN A TURN FOR THE BETTER FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMS, AND THE TACTICS OF FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA IN SACRIFICING MANY OF HIS SOLDIERS IN AN ATTACK ON IMPREGNABLE POSITIONS ON THE CENTRE AS A MERE DIVERSION WHILE THE REAL BLOWS WERE BEING STRUCK ON THE FLANKS, IS BELIEVED BY RUSSIAN MILITARY OFFICERS TO HAVE BEEN WANTON SACRIFICE.

THE CRITICS ALSO POINT TO THE ATTENUATION OF THE JAPANESE LINE AS AN ELEMENT OF PERIL FOR OYAMA, AND OF HOPE FOR KUROPATKIN.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES HAVE BEEN HEAVY, BUT EVEN ESTIMATES ARE LACKING.

OYAMA REPORTS
TIGHTENING CORDON

Japanese Are Making Heavy Gains—No Time to Investigate Spoils of Victory.

TOKIO, March 5.—(2 p. m.).—Field Marshal Oyama is continuing his great drives around both flanks of the Russian army. His front is now a huge bow, the base on the Shalke river, the right arm reaching a point east of Fushan, and the left arm extending to a point west of Mukden. He is steadily tightening the great cordon of men and steel. General Kuropatkin is striving desperately to check the Japanese advances, contesting the flank encroachments and hampering the Japanese centre. The Japanese are making heavy gains of ground west of the railway and have captured great quantities of stores and other spoils. There has already been bloody fighting and heavy losses, and this will be vastly increased when the masses of infantry meet.

Field Marshal Oyama, reporting on March 4, says:

Oyama Reports

"A few days ago our force in the Hsinchuang direction pressed the enemy into its position, Tita, which is 25 miles southeast of Fushan and Manchuntun, 15 miles south of Mukden. The engagements continue in the Shalke direction.

"The night of March 3 the enemy made four determined attacks against our position at Housintun, pota and Tungshatun. All were entirely repulsed.

"In the district east of the railway the enemy was encountered frequently, and small attachments were repulsed.

"In the district west of the railway our force is continuing fierce attacks and has occupied the districts of Wuchenyang, five miles west of Shalke village, and Lanchanpa, three miles northwest of Wuchenyang and Shuhoupa, the terminus of the new railway constructed by the Russians.

"The force on the right of the Hun river is dislodging the enemy northeast of Shalkepo, which is between the Hun and Liao rivers, and has advanced north. This force carried the enemy's defence line between Chantan and Shufangtai and pursued the enemy fiercely. The line now between Wochiao, fifteen miles southwest of Mukden, and Taitse, thirteen miles west of Mukden, and Lamupo, four miles north of Taitse.

"During a previous engagement the enemy's casualties were heavy. The spoils we captured were great. No time to investigate. We captured large quantities of provisions at Wanchangpa, and captured a clothing depot at Tasantai."

Kuropatkin's Great Army

Estimates of General Kuropatkin's force between Shalke and Tie pass, prepared here, give a total of slightly more than 400,000, composed of 335,000

infantry, 33,000 cavalry, and 35,000 artillery, with 1,500 guns. This estimate does not include troops at Vladivostok and other garrisons, railway guards and other employees. The grand total east of Lake Baikal is estimated at seven hundred thousand men.

JAPANESE SQUADRONS MOVING.

Sea Fighters of the New Power May Soon Be Heard From.

London, March 6.—The German steamer Nubla, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Hongkong, reports having sighted two Japanese squadrons on Saturday one hundred miles southeast of Hongkong. The first squadron, comprising nine battleships and cruisers, was seen at 2 o'clock in the morning going at full speed, with all lights out, and the second squadron of thirteen large warships was sighted in the afternoon.



GENERAL KUROPATKIN
FACE ILLUSTRATION.

PERIL OF THE TACOMA.

Short of Coal and Imprisoned in Ice, Her Position Is Precarious.

Tokio, March 5.—It is expected that the steamers imprisoned in the ice north of Hokkaido have been carried eastward, where it is probable the fleet will break up the vessels. There is no trace of the steamship Tacoma carrying provisions for Vladivostok, and recently reported fast in an ice floe in Sayo Straits. It is believed that the Tacoma is short of coal, and unless she is speedily taken to Vladivostok or some other port, she is in danger of becoming helpless.

KUROPATKIN
ADMITS ADVANCES

Names Points Occupied by the Enemy Without Admitting Their Significance.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—The advanced guard of the Japanese left army were five and a half miles off Mukden station Saturday, according to a telegram from General Kuropatkin given out today. Other Japanese had occupied Suchudzi and Lanchanpa the same day, while their attacks on Putloff hill and thirteen fierce assaults on Kandolashan were repulsed. The commander-in-chief's despatch, which was dated March 4, is as follows:

Kuropatkin Reports

"Friday night was quiet on the western flank. On Friday a detachment of our forces on the Mukden-Simnintin road met and fought a body of the enemy advancing from the westward. Gun firing has been audible since morning in the direction of Suchudzi.

"All is quiet on the centre, excepting in the Shalke zone, which the Japanese attacked during Friday evening, creeping up to the wire entanglements of our fortifications and hurling hand grenades. The attackers, however, were soon repulsed, without succeeding in damaging the entanglements.

"The Japanese guard during Friday continued its attacks on Kandolashan, and the tenth attack was repulsed at 4 o'clock this morning. The Japanese corpses being piled high against our earthworks.

"The enemy's attack against Gatau pass position was suspended towards Friday evening, but a renewal of it is expected.

"Their operations on our left flank were also suspended Friday evening, and it was noticed that the Japanese troops opposite Kidladzu were falling back.

"Major-General Schatloff and Colonel Gurko were among Friday's wounded.

"Today (Saturday) the advanced guard of the enemy which is enveloping our right flank, was noticed between the Mukden-Simnintin road and the Hun river, five and a half miles from Mukden station.

"The Japanese today captured Suchudzi, but have not advanced further.

"They also captured Lanchanpa after heavy fighting.

"The Japanese advance to Shalke station was commenced at 5 o'clock this morning, but has been suspended. The enemy has been driven back by volley firing by our advance guard.

"Two Japanese attacks on Putloff hill at 11 p. m. Friday night, and one at 4 o'clock this morning, were repulsed."

In a later despatch of the same date General Kuropatkin says:

"The enemy renewed the attack on the Kandolashan positions, but were beaten back at 8 o'clock this morning with great loss. Altogether the Japanese delivered thirteen charges. The attacks have since been suspended.

"Two attacks on the Kutlini position at 2 o'clock this morning were repulsed.

"The night and day were comparatively quiet on our extreme right. Our detachment at Kuchiatzu (about twenty-two miles east of Liaoyang) advanced somewhat during the night."

SECOND DEFENCES OCCUPIED.

General Oku Looks for Fighting "On a Grand Scale."

General Oku's Headquarters in the Field, March 4.—(Delayed in Transmission).—Late yesterday the Japanese occupied the second line of the Russian right defences, two miles northward of Bentshu, and fighting on a grand scale is expected.

THE PROTEST OF THE LAMB.

China Mildly Objects to Neutrality Violation—Japanese Reply.

Tokio, March 5.—It is understood that China has lodged a protest against Japan, alleging infringement of Chinese neutrality by the occupation of Simnintin. The government has not indicated its attitude, but it is expected that the reply will declare that Japan is bound to preserve the neutrality of China as long as Russia does, but that the precedent of the Russians in occupying Simnintin created a condition of belligerency there, and that the operation was strictly the nature of a military necessity for the protection of the rights and interests of Japan.

RUSSIAN CENSOR ESCAPES.

Russian Secret Service Official Reaches Tientsin in Safety.

New Chwang, via Tientsin, March 5. M. Ronhoven, the Russian censor, arrived at Tientsin today. Last week he was in hiding at Simnintin, where he succeeded in escaping attempts to capture him. M. Ronhoven is considered one of the cleverest of the Russian secret service officials, and the Japanese are anxiously searching for him at Hsinmintun. When he left that place he was accompanied by several Russian officers, who, it is believed, avoided the vigilant Japanese raiders and regained the Russian lines.

BRAIN CONCUSSION FROM FALL.

Dr. George H. Duncan Receives Serious Injury Through Runaway.

While driving in the course of his professional round of calls yesterday, a serious accident befell Dr. George H. Duncan, the well-known physician of this city. It seems that the doctor was driving along North Chatham street, when his horse, a nervous and high-spirited animal, was subjected to a sudden fright and bolted with the bit in his teeth.

Dr. Duncan, with the good nature and courtesy which is part of his nature, had en route taken up a little girl, Mabel Booz, daughter of Mr. Thomas Booz, assistant foreman of the Daily Times, to give her a drive, and thus unwittingly committed her to an adventure, which, luckily in her case, had a fortunate termination.

In passing over a rough piece of ground, it seems that the doctor, in his endeavor to reach the rear of the vehicle, and in an endeavor to reach the dragging reins, lost his balance and fell heavily to the ground. The terrified child was carried a considerable distance further, but succeeded in extricating herself through the rear of the vehicle, and fell comparatively unharmed to the roadway. She suffered only a few scratches.

In falling from the equipage, Dr. Duncan, though he escaped superficial injury, was seriously hurt about the head and back in the fall. He was not long, however, before assistance arrived, and the doctor was carried to the residence of Mr. Graham, the glazier, resident on North Chatham street, where he was soon after attended by Dr. Carter, who was quickly summoned.

It was found that Dr. Duncan had suffered no superficial injury. There were no cuts or bruises visible, but the blow on the head caused by his violent fall from the rig, had occasioned concussion of the brain.

The patient was subsequently removed to St. Joseph's hospital and there received the very best attention from his medical brethren. His injury was succeeded by unconsciousness, and in this condition he was at a late hour last evening. Dr. Carter stated last evening that it was impossible to say what the final outcome of his injuries might be, although all will hope for the best—in an early recovery.

Dr. Duncan, although a comparatively young man, ranks almost as one of the pioneers among the present day practitioners of Victoria. He was engaged in his profession here for a number of years, joining his brother, the late Dr. John A. Duncan. Upon the bursting of the Klondike discoveries with meteoric glamour for the world, Dr. George Duncan removed to Dawson, where he engaged in practice until the memorable Islander disaster almost four years ago, in which Dr. John A. Duncan lost his life. Dr. George shortly thereafter closed up his business in Dawson and returned to Victoria, taking up the practice of his deceased brother, which he has since continued.

Kuropatkin's
Fate in Issue

Victory or Defeat Contingent Upon Outcome of Battle of Mukden Plain.

Extreme Extension of Japanese Line Gives Russians Chance to Strike Fatally.

Mikado's Generals Stake All Upon Success of Attack—Nogi's Men of Iron.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—(3:25 a. m.).—The fate of General Kuropatkin and his army hangs in the balance today, dependent upon the result of the fighting almost on the outskirts of Mukden.

According to latest reports this morning, the fighting went well for the Russians, who beat back the wave that threatened to roll over Mukden as it had over the fortifications of Port Arthur, but nothing is known as to what is going on beyond the line of break-



LIEUT. GEN. KUROPATKIN.

ers—whether part of General Nogi's force is in full career for Tie Pass, or whether the Japanese have staked all in a cast against Mukden. The imminence of the peril on the west wing has threatened comparatively little by the fighting has been extremely heavy, and on the left especially, where the Japanese gains are sufficiently great to cause apprehension to themselves.

Military critics here point out that the Japanese have put themselves in a critical position by the extension of their lines, laying themselves open, as they did at Liaoyang, to the possibility of a most effective counter stroke, and probably defeat, if General Kuropatkin should be able to launch a column against

The Weak Link in the Chain.

In other respects the situation also resembles that at Liaoyang, the Japanese making a costly demonstration to hold the Russians in their fortifications on the centre, and throwing away the flanking force as an opportunity to administer a telling blow.

A feature of all accounts of the fighting reaching St. Petersburg is the emphasis laid on the awful carnage. There is reference after reference to dead piled high on the ground over which in an attack was delivered, strewn breastworks, almost hiding abutts from sight, and even being used by the Japanese to construct hasty entrenchments.

The Russian losses in both flanks are conceded to be enormous, but it is claimed that the defenders of the centre suffered comparatively little by the Japanese bombardment and the beating off of the Japanese attack.

The attacks delivered by General Nogi's Soldiers Were Marvellous

In view of the forced marches which they made for six days, recalling the records of Stonewall Jackson's "Foot Cavalry." They entered the battle with the greatest dash and fought day after day with vigor, but those of them who were taken prisoners dropped to the ground, utterly exhausted and hardly able to speak. They had not eaten for two days, which accounts for their utter fatigue.

General Kuropatkin's line of communication has not been touched, although it is in extreme jeopardy. His right flank is bent so sharply backwards that it may necessitate the abandonment of the Putloff and Novogorod hills, to which the Russians are still firmly clinging. The Russian effort has also been so sharply repulsed that a correspondent compares the entire position to the letter C. The Japanese possibly are

Pushing Northward at Tangents with both flanks.

A hopeful sign is the postponement until tomorrow of the grand council of war, which was to have met at Tarsk-Selo today. This lends color to the reports that the general situation has somewhat improved. The council was called to discuss the retreat on Tie Pass, but the action of the Japanese has made a successful retreat far more difficult than at slaying, where but one flank was rolled back.

A flood of despatches came through today, but they were mostly old, referring to the fighting on the left flank and General Linvitch's losses, which have been already described.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

COLONIST AGENCIES.

VANCOUVER,
 W. R. Creech, 542 Hastings, St.
 NEW WESTMINSTER,
 H. Morey & Co., J. J. McKay & Co.
 REVELSTOCK,
 Canada Drug & Book Co., J. A. Buckham
 KAMLOOPS,
 Nelson,
 G. R. Stanley
 NANAIMO,
 W. R. Murdoch
 LADYSMITH,
 J. A. Knight
 CHEMINUS,
 H. Harnell
 DUNCANS,
 R. Vontress

CURTIS'S INDIANS.

Those who visited the Art Department of the Victoria Exhibition last fall will remember having seen a striking collection of portraits of Indian types by E. S. Curtis of Seattle, who is, probably, the greatest photographic artist in America today. These pictures are more than mere photographs. They are pictures which possess artistic effects to be found only on the canvas of the greatest painters.

In Scribner's Magazine for March, G. Bird Grinnell, the well known writer on the Indians of North America, has chosen some of Curtis's pictures as illustrations for an article on Indian types. The photographs are reproduced in color with marvelous success and add wonderfully to the interest of the letterpress which is really intended to be a commentary on the pictures themselves. In commenting on the artistic results achieved, Grinnell says: "It is easy to conceive that if Curtis shall have his health, and shall live for ten years, he will then have accumulated material for the greatest artistic and historical work in American ethnology that has ever been conceived of."

The author says that the photographs are not like those which anyone has seen. The results which Curtis gets with his camera stir, as one is stirred by a great painting, and when we are thus moved by a picture and share the thought and feeling that the artist had when he made the picture we may recognize it as a work of art.

It is interesting to note how this work in which Curtis is now engaged developed. First of all he began photographing Indians of the Northwest near his home at Seattle, which, it is needless to say, are allied to our Coast tribes. So successful was he that he joined the Harriman expedition in Alaska in 1890 and there extended his knowledge of the North American tribes. The idea dawned upon him that there was a great field as yet unworked and that was to reproduce from the living example the types of people who first inhabited the western part of North America.

It was a field in which hundreds of tribes and remnants of tribes still lived, some of which retained many of their primitive customs and ancient beliefs. To accomplish a task of this kind, which meant much travel and great expense and unending toil, with limited means and a family to support, was quite beyond the ambition of the ordinary man, but as ideas take hold and possess the individual so they finally conquer. He undertook the work and visited many tribes, chiefly those of the Southwest, and especially the Navajo and various people of the Pueblo. He has also been present at ceremonies of the tribes of the Northern plains, his purpose being to picture the Indian as unprimitively unposed, unartificial, living his daily life and going about his daily affairs. Continuing with a fixed purpose of this kind he has accomplished from an ethnological point of view a great task, and, as Grinnell says, if he is spared to complete it will have made the greatest and most valuable collection of the kind in the world.

In addition to the faithful reproduction of details he has imported into his pictures, they are the very height of art, possessing effects which have heretofore only been possible through the painter's brush. The camera is slavishly faithful to detail, omitting nothing, and supplying nothing not in the original. It is through the manipulation of light and beauty of line and of composition, says Grinnell, that Curtis is able to make his personality felt and give play to his imagination. Grinnell is the greatest authority on Indians today in America, that is to say, he has the most familiar knowledge of their ways, customs, traditions and manner of thought. His books on the Indians are not mere academic treatises, but are full of human life and interest. Apart from what he has to say on the Curtis pictures, that reference has been made, two or three observations on the Indians are worthy of consideration.

For instance: "In all the variety of their old surroundings the Indians were a simple people, happy if they had enough to eat, and taking little thought for the future, though when food was plenty they did make some provision against a time of scarcity. They are just as human as ourselves. They love their dear ones, pray to their gods, resent injuries and struggle for success. They are glad or sorry, depressed or hopeful, slothful or ambitious, just as we are. In all respects they are men of like passions with us, but, lacking our training, they are unable to bear their part in the struggle for existence with the white man." The Indian as he was has never been more happily described than in the foregoing paragraph.

The Indian of today is thus pictured: "The Indian has been crowded to the wall; has decreased in numbers and has changed in a hundred ways; yet he has not disappeared. For a generation we have been trying to civilize him, but the nature inherited from a thousand generations of wild ancestors cannot be eradicated in a single one. At the present

day, his picturesqueness has wholly disappeared, and to the eye he has become a muttering commonplace. Yet when he lived his natural life, he and all about him were startlingly picturesque. The charge on the buffalo herd, the swift manoeuvres of an attacking war party, the circle of white lodges standing by the stream, the robed and blanketed figures that moved about the camp—and all of these gave the landscape a light and color that we can never see again.

"It is a hard matter for civilized man to comprehend him who is uncivilized; and the savage does not easily show his real self to the stranger or the chance acquaintance. So, while the Indian's habits have been written of, the motives that influenced him, the spurs of his actions, have been too often little comprehended."

THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

Interest throughout Canada is centered upon the political stage at Ottawa. The resignation of Hon. Clifford Sifton has accentuated a situation already acute among the members there. Many of the opponents of the Government naturally welcome any serious differences in the Liberal party, which will tend to weaken it, and will not endeavor to remove any cause for embarrassment. However, many in the ranks of both Liberals and Conservatives are strongly opposed on principle to the step taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in connection with separate schools, and if Sir Wilfrid should persist in a policy outlined in his speech in introducing the bill providing for provincial autonomy in the Northwest Territories, trouble is certainly in store for him and the Liberal party.

There are differences of opinion as to whether it is compulsory upon the Dominion Government to continue the separate school system in the new provinces; that is to say, whether separate schools should be written into the Act creating them or be left with the provinces themselves after being formed to deal with. Under section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, provincial legislatures are empowered to exclusively make laws in relation to education, but this power is subject to certain conditions. Sub-section 1 says that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union." Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that by virtue of this provision it is obligatory upon the Dominion Government to affirm such rights in the Act of autonomy, because separate schools are by law already in existence. He goes farther, however, and seeks to impose upon the new provinces a financial duty, whereby a certain provision must be made in a certain way for such schools. In other words, the public funds of the provinces are apportioned in advance of provincial legislation. It is proposed, practically, to endow separate schools of whatever class for all time to come. This seems to be the most vital objection to the present bill. With one hand it is proposed to give the provinces exclusive right to legislate upon educational matters and absolute control over the disposition of their own revenues, which, of course, are guaranteed to them by the B. N. A. Act, but with the other it is proposed to limit the first right and to seriously qualify the second.

As a matter of fact, the feeling that is manifested throughout the country arises out of opposition to the principles of separate schools rather than to any constitutional variation of provisions of the B. N. A. Act. We must recognize that that attitude is sectarian rather than acedemical. With a few exceptions, we have nothing to do, nor do we wish in the least to echo sentiments based upon such considerations. The question to consider is whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his zeal for constitutional principles has exceeded the limits of his constitutional authority. The general opinion of his party outside of Quebec is that he has. Yesterday we quoted at length the opinion of the Globe, and a number of constitutional authorities whose opinions have been asked concerning this view. An Indian, who once described as being so straight that he leaned back. That is Sir Wilfrid's attitude on the school question.

In this connection, it is pertinent to ask if it were necessary to deal with the subject at all in the measure granting autonomy to the new provinces, we think. The educational rights of denominations, as they previously exist, under the terms of the B. N. A. Act go with the Territories as provinces into Confederation. In an amiable school situation, it therefore, becomes incumbent upon the legislatures to give effect to those rights and not upon the Dominion of Canada. If this be not done, recourse lies in appeal to the courts, which can determine the extent to which remedial legislation is necessary. This, it is contended, is the principle which Sir Wilfrid Laurier should have recognized. By so doing he would have been relieved of the responsibility of determining the extent to which protection of denominational rights should be provided for, or the exact form which it should take. He would have also fully recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces in educational matters. Subsections 2, 3 and 4 of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act indicate the methods by which protection is afforded, and we can construe the whole section, the duty of safeguarding the educational rights in question does not, in the first place, devolve upon the Federal Government. As we take it, the section is an instruction exclusively to the provinces in framing their constitution.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not in his past career, though a Catholic, been a slave to hierarchical influence, and in his younger days was frequently at war with the clergy of his church upon questions, which were vigorously fought out in Quebec between the Ultramontanes and the French Liberals, with whom he was then allied, and, therefore, we must conclude that he is either acting conscientiously according to his construction of the educational provisions of the B. N. A. Act, or that with age he has unconsciously become reconciled with the views of the Conservative element of the Church, with which he was at one time at variance. We believe that the explanation of his present attitude is to be found in the latter rather than in the former. During the past few years it has been remarked that Sir Wilfrid has developed a disposition to arbitrariness, not noticeable in his earlier career, that he carried through the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway contract, for which he was personally responsible in an eminent degree, against the wishes of a large number of his followers, with whom it was never enthusiastically received. Today he is a greater dictator in politics than ever Sir John Macdonald was. His prompt and determined dealing with Tarte, Blair and Sifton are evidences of traits in his leadership which are suspected. The measure granting autonomy to the Northwest is regarded as peculiarly his own, and that there is now so much discussion apparent among his followers on

the matter, not only in regard to the educational features, but in respect to the nature of the financial relations proposed, goes to show that the Liberal party as a whole had not been consulted about the details. It is, perhaps, going too far to say that his head has been turned by success such as has been the fortune of but few, if any, statesmen in Canada, but it is fair to assume that it has had an effect in creating a desire for dictatorship in which the influence of personal politics has been often greater, and than the views of the party of which he is the head and leader. At all events in the case of the greatest moment he has taken the reins in his own hands, and, knowing the prestige of his name, and how necessary he is to the continued existence of the Liberal party, he has become arbitrary in the exercise of his power.

The situation created by his latest coup is far more serious than he apparently realizes. Religious feeling, or prejudice, or conviction, or sentiment, or fear, deeper and stronger than political allegiance. It is serious not only politically, so far as the Liberal party is concerned, but it is calculated to develop in a marked degree those sectional and sectarian differences which we had hoped had largely been obliterated by the growth of a common Canadianism and the development of a spirit of toleration towards which Sir Wilfrid himself has contributed much by example and precept. In the opinion of many, what consequences may follow would have been avoided by following the obvious policy of leaving with the new provinces the exclusive right of framing their own educational systems in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Confederation, and subject to the limitation it imposes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VICTORIA AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

Sir—In recent years I have been a frequent visitor to your charming city, and although at present my residence is in Toronto, my thoughts often turn to Victoria and its many beautiful and natural advantages. Recently I have noticed the press reports of the withdrawal of the naval forces from Esquimalt, and the consequent loss to Victoria of their support and in the circulation of money from that source, together with the feelings of regret on the part of your citizens. As is often the case in human affairs, when difficulties and obstacles arise, other avenues and opportunities come to light which, upon being developed and given proper attention, bring better results, than the former state. Knowing Victoria, its climate and environment very well, and well aware that if a really vigorous committee could be formed of the younger generation of your best business element to organize and adopt plans to thoroughly inform and enlighten the outside world, very many advantages as a residential city (which, in my humble opinion, are far ahead of any other city in the Dominion) that very much could be done in the way of attracting large numbers of residents and families, yearly, to Victoria for permanent residence. Speaking for Eastern Canada, it would probably surprise you, citizens to know how few people east of the mountains know of Victoria, where it is, or anything about it. From my experience in crossing the continent many times, I have noticed, in the last few years, a marked trend of desire and hunger on the part of many people in Manitoba and the Northwest, particularly, especially amongst those who are advancing in years, and who, owing to the recent rise in the value of Northwest lands, have now the means to avail themselves of such opportunities for residence as Victoria offers, to escape the rigors and severity of the winters, and to migrate to better climate and residential conditions, for future living. These are the people you should first try to attract to Victoria.

Your city and island now most fortunately have the very great advantage of the entry of the Canadian Pacific railway, with its vast and efficient system of steamships, steamship fleets, hotels, transportation facilities, etc., etc., which magnificence of corporation (now one of the most powerful transportation organizations in the world) headed by the indefatigable Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, will be found to be of the very highest value and importance to your city, also to Vancouver, Island and the coast generally. The effort should be made by your people and municipality to co-operate heartily with the C. P. R., particularly in arranging popular rail excursions for every month in the year from Eastern Canada, also by the steamships from Puget Sound centres, also as an invaluable channel for the successful distribution of that should be, the most attractive class and quality of illustrated advertising material. As an evidence of what the C. P. R. hotel system can do, it is a well known fact that Quebec has so attracted tourist travel from all over the American continent that the other hotels in Quebec from the spring to the fall are simply overcrowded. The result of having to refuse accommodation to people who are now attracted to Quebec. Previous to the entry of the C. P. R. into Quebec, the then city of Quebec had only a struggling existence. Now all is changed; now commercial conditions exist, and Quebec, mainly by such energy and advertising, is considered probably the most attractive tourist spot on the east side of the continent.

Although your Tourist Association has done excellent work, and issued a good though small advertising matter, I would suggest that such should be extended, improved and enlarged upon in the way of producing large-sized folder colored illustrations (similar to colored photographs) of the view from Beacon Hill Park across the Straits to the Olympians, from Oak Bay looking towards and including the view of Mount Baker, the Gorge, the harbor and shipping during the winter months, your magnificent parliament buildings, together with the approaching viaduct; also views of some of your best residential environments, such as Castle Danvers, your gardens, also printed in colors, say, 12x12 inches, with colored plates of your beautiful domestic and wild flowers, when the rest of the Dominion is under a snow, making a very liberal use of printer's and lithographer's inks, having such scattered and distributed to the various cities of Puget Sound, Main, and particularly in the Canadian Northwest (even by the carload if necessary), and I venture to say that such good work would bring a result, that for every dollar spent, you would have a hundred returned, and that within ten years your population and the value of Victoria real estate would be doubled. There is nothing like ocula demonstration to create desired information now-a-days. Short articles on your climatic advantages—like monthly temperatures, rainfall, etc., comparative with the other portions of the Dominion at the same period. Let the world know of your beautiful parks, exquisite climate, superb scenery, gardens, laurel hedges, flowers, holly bushes, etc., etc., together with the renowned hospitality of your citizens the excellence of your roads, urban and suburban (unsurpassed for any city), your water supply, etc., etc. can safely say from my own traveling and observation, that your advantages for climate and residence are unsurpassed on this continent, at least, all of which, properly put before outsiders, should, within ten years, not leave a good vacant building lot in the city, or on the sea front from Oak Bay to Beacon Hill.

Vancouver is your only possible rival, but owing to its being very familiarly known all over the Dominion in connection with the C. P. R., and as the end of their transcontinental line, receives naturally much attention therefrom. I would suggest your Tourist Association making the text of all their advertising, "That Victoria is the choicest residential city of North America."

It has always appeared to me a nonsensical matter for Victorians to talk about their city being the terminus of a transcontinental railway. Your island location positively forbids it, but if the people would save their time talking about such an impossibility, and turn their thoughts and resources towards attracting the attention of the people of the East, to the charms of your city as a residential place, and also towards vigorously interesting outside capital in the development of the mineral, timber, fishery and agricultural resources of the island, they would have unbounded prosperity before many years.

I really believe Victorians are quite indifferent to the value of their own natural conditions and unrivaled resources, and that they are sleeping on their

GILLETTS
ABSOLUTELY PURE
CREAM
TARTAR.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLETTS is used by the best bakers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
GILLETTS costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
E. W. GILLETTS COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

opportunities, privileges and unequalled advantages.

We have a splendid city Los Angeles has become in recent years! but I venture to say that Victoria has, all the year around, advantages and beauties that Los Angeles cannot compare with. Send that through the medium of skillful (and effectively illustrated in colors) advertising material in ample quantities, distributed generously in the right places, will give your city and island magnificent returns.

Hoping that these few suggestions may realize to be of advantage to the community.

GEO. H. SUCKLING.
Toronto, February 23, 1905.

THE OLDEST LOVE LETTER IN THE WORLD.

What is believed to be the oldest love letter in existence was recently discovered in Chaldea. It was written on clay, probably in the year 2200 B. C., and is described as follows in the Corriere della Sera (Rome):

"We possess many love-letters of the old Egyptians, but a genuine love-letter had not heretofore been found. Only recently, in Chaldea, was a love-letter found, written on clay. Though the letter has much accuracy for such a missive, the reader can feel the tenderness that lies hidden between its lines. The document was produced, we should say, in the year 2200 B. C., and was found in Sippara, the biblical Sepharvaim. Apparently the lady lived there, while her beloved was a resident of Babylon. The letter reads:

"To the lady, Kasbaya (little ewe) says Gimil Maruduk (the favorite of Merodach) this: May the sun god of Maruduk afford you eternal life. I write wishing that you may know how your health is. Oh, send me a message about it. I live in Babylon and have not seen you, and for this reason I am very anxious. Send me a message to me, so that I may be happy. Come in

Could Not Walk
Ten Yards
Without Resting.

Mrs. D. Herkimer, Hall's Bridge, Ont., was Troubled with Weak

Heart and Sleeplessness.

How many women are troubled with a weak heart? How many lie, night after night, trying to sleep, and can't? Perhaps you are one of them? If so, read what Mrs. Herkimer says. It may save you years of suffering if you take her advice—

"I am now enjoying the best of health, after having used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was troubled with a weak heart, and was afraid to draw a long breath, for the pain it would cause me. I could not sleep at night, and it was impossible for me to walk ten yards without resting myself. I cannot speak too highly of your Heart and Nerve Pills; they are the greatest pill I have ever used, and can recommend them to all sufferers."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale by all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT.

Clark's
Potted
Meats
are unrivalled
For Sandwiches.

Potted Ham, Tongue, Chicken, Etc., Etc.

Clark's Pork and Beans are delicious
Try them

W. CLARK, Mr.
Montreal.

1-9-04

Superfluous
Hair
ALSO
Moles removed
Perfectly Painless
at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hair-Dressing Parlors
55 Douglas St.

Perfectly Painless
Perfectly Reliable Dentistry,
Perfectly Artistic Dentistry

And as reasonable as those three can make them.

Critical Examination with Definite Cost of work required, and your teeth cleaned free of charge.
FEES WILL RANGE AS FOLLOWS:
Full Upper and Lower Sets, from \$7.50
Silver Fillings, from \$1.00
Gold Fillings, from \$2.00
Gold Crowns, from \$5.00
And all other work as reasonable as perfect care, best material, and finest workmanship can make them.

OFFICE
The West Dental Parlors
IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,
Government and Yates Sts., Victoria.

Marchesvan. May you live long for my sake.

"Doubtless the summons to come in Marchesvan is based on the writer's wish that she may have an opportunity to share with him the festivals of that month and the safety that comes with them."

"Though no love-letters have been found in Egypt, this country may claim to have the most beautiful love-letters. Egypt was the land of eternity; life and death was only an incident of life, and woman was man's 'beloved sister' as well in the 'hidden land' as in the earth. This beautiful side of the Egyptian character is shown most clearly in the celebrated Song of the Harpist, of the year 2500 B. C., that probably was sung at the Egyptian festivals."

"Gradually grant us days free from sorrow, Holy Father. Come near! Behold, ointments and perfumes bring me unto you; blossoms and lilies do we bring to adorn the neck of your sister—of her who lives in your heart, of her who sits there beside you. Come near! Music and song are greeting you. And the days of sadness—these have sunk away, and radiant joy is smiling and will smile until the day on which you will pass into the land that loves eternal silence."



Vancouver Engineering Works
Ltd., Agents.

Nutter's English
Dog Remedies

New Stock Just In

We also have a full line of Spratt's Dog Medicines and Spratt's Dog and Puppy Cakes and Cast-rique.

TERRY & MARETT
DRUGGISTS

S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

OREGON PORTLAND
ST. HELEN'S HALL
A Girl's School of the Highest Class

Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904.

THE
SPROTT-SHAW
Business University

VANCOUVER, B. C.
Furnishes most reliable courses in all COMMERCIAL, SHORTHAND (Gregg & Pitman), TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHIC (Bacon & Shorthand), COMMERCIAL, LANGUAGE AND TECHNICAL branches.
R. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal,
H. A. SCRIVEN, B. A., Vice-Prin.

20th Century
BUSINESS COLLEGE

VICTORIA, B. C.

Stenographers and Typists on staff prepared to visit institutions, offices, homes, &c., by the hour, day or month. Type machines supplied.

TELEGRAPHY,
BOOKKEEPING,
ARITHMETIC,
PENMANSHIP, &c.
NORTON PRINTZ, - Principal.

JUST OPENED
Meat Market

At 52 Fort Street
Opposite Fell & Co's Store.

All kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, including Choice Sausages, Constantly on hand. Popular Prices. A Trial Order Solicited.

S. C. Bell, Prop.
PHONE 1107.

Perfectly Painless Dentistry
Perfectly Reliable Dentistry,
Perfectly Artistic Dentistry

And as reasonable as those three can make them.

Critical Examination with Definite Cost of work required, and your teeth cleaned free of charge.
FEES WILL RANGE AS FOLLOWS:
Full Upper and Lower Sets, from \$7.50
Silver Fillings, from \$1.00
Gold Fillings, from \$2.00
Gold Crowns, from \$5.00
And all other work as reasonable as perfect care, best material, and finest workmanship can make them.

OFFICE
The West Dental Parlors
IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,
Government and Yates Sts., Victoria.

Cor. Government and Yates Sts., Victoria.

Let Him Cough

If he wants to; it's nature's effort to rid the air passages of irritating matter. ASSIST NATURE by removing the cause and give Shotbolt's CAWTHISS. You may safely give it to the youngest member of your family and be certain that it will not injure the delicate stomach, as do so many of the remedies in use today. CAWTHISS is a CHILD'S OWN COUGH CURE, and they like it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE,

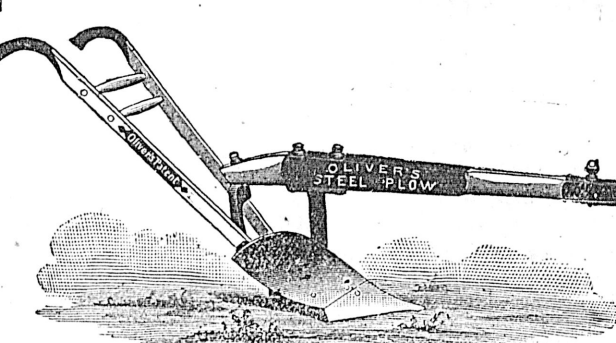
59 Johnson Street, Near Cor. of Government.
Tel 56. We call for and send orders

A CHARMING HOME FOR \$3200

Eight-room modern house, on Superior Street, with sewer connection, electric light; thoroughly up-to-date, and lot.

TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
THE STUART ROBERTSON COMPANY, LIMITED
35 BROAD STREET. J. E. SMART.

PLOWS and DRILLS



WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Gang, Sulky and Walking Plows

OF ALL KINDS;

Also Hoe, Shoe and Disc Drills

Made by Massey - Harris Co. We wish to call your special attention to the

OLIVER CHILLED & STEEL PLOWS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ON THE MARKET.
Send for Catalogues and Prices.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD. LY.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO.

LIMITED.

Importers and Dealers in

GENERAL HARDWARE

A Full Line of

Carden Tools, Wheelbarrows, Lanterns, &c.
Enamel and Tinware for Householders.

TELEPHONE 3
P. O. BOX 423.

Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

The Tye Copper Co.

(LIMITED)

PURCHASERS' AND SMELTERS OF
COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER ORES

Smelting Works at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island

OLERMONT LIVINGSTON,
DUNCANS STATION,
General Manager

THOS. KIDDIE,
LADYSMITH,
Smelter Manager.

New Boots, New Shoes,

... New Styles ...

Just arrived, \$7,000 worth of Up-to-date Footwear. Come and have a glimpse of them. Geo. A. Slater's Invictus Shoes, Patent Colt Clothtop, very stylish. Ladies' Patent Colt Clothtop Goodyear Welt Oxfords. They are waiting for you.

Men's Dongola Bals, good soles, a pair \$2.50
Men's Box Calf Blucher, Goodyear welt, pair \$3.00
Men's Tan and Chocolate Lace Boots \$4.00 to \$5.00
Ladies' Kid Lace Boots, fair stitch, pat. tip \$2.00
Ladies' Patent Kid, Blucher cut, full of style \$4.50
Ladies' Kid Lace Spring Heel Boots \$2.00 to \$2.50
Sole Agent for the RALSTON HEALTH SHOE.

Shoeing Boys and Girls

Is a most important point. Our Shoes are made on special lasts, that will wear well because they fit well.

James Maynard,
85 Douglas Street. Oddfellows' Block

Saturday's Bargain

PRICES DOWN AGAIN

Strictly Fresh Island Eggs, per dozen 25c

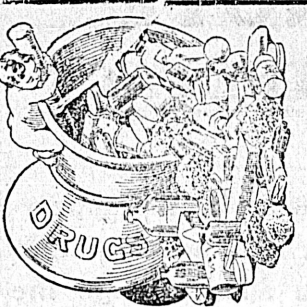
Large Fancy Navel Oranges, 2 dozen for 25c

AT THE OLD STORE.

THE SAUNDERS' GROCERY CO., LTD.

PHONE 28.

JOHNSON ST.



THIS DRUG STORE
Open Day and Night
For the convenience of our customers. Our prescription department is accessible at any hour of the night; no need to wait. Walk right in.
Cyrus H. Bowes
95 Government, near Yates Street.

FOR SALE
Douglas Gardens
A few lots left at.....\$1200
158 feet deep, front and back entrance.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BUSINESS LOCALS.
Rubber hose and lawn sprinklers at Cheapside.
Garden tools, all kinds, at Cheapside.

DOWN DOWN
Until the Second Week in March We Will Sell
Suits For \$20 and \$25
We want to make room for one large spring stock now en route. A large variety of patterns to choose from.
Cooper & Linklater,
FINE TAILORS.
47 Fort, Cor. of Broad and Fort.

CHOICE AND CHEAP
MENZIES STREET
Near C. P. R. wharf and Provincial buildings.
Seven-roomed house with all modern conveniences; lot 60x120, all under lawn; woodhouse, washhouse and bicycle shed. For price and terms apply
P. R. BROWN, LIMITED
Phone 1076. 30 Broad St.

SPECIAL SALES
Toilet Goods
Combs, Brushes, Skin Tonics, Perfumes, Etc.
B. C. Drug Store
27 JOHNSON STREET, Phone 850
Near Store, J. TEAGUE, Proprietor.

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?
That our line of Athletic Goods is a little the best of any within sales means that it is large, and every article worth owning. Golf Clubs, Boxing Gloves, Punching Bags, etc., etc.
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,
115 Government Street.

PHYSICAL CULTURE
This system is endorsed by the leading physicians of the city.
Classes for Ladies and Children
The Evening Class for Ladies Meets on Tuesdays at 8 p. m.
Private Lessons Given
Terms moderate. Apply to Principal
ALEXANDRA COLLEGE

Don't Forget
To call and examine our selection of
FINE WORSTEDS, SUITINGS.
They are the most up-to-date patterns and of excellent quality. Come in and select your suit at
PEDEN'S
30 Fort St. Merchant Tailor

A Few Odd Lines of Good Table Knives
AT DOZEN\$3.50
FOR DOZENS, DOZEN 3.00
TO CLEAR AT
FOX'S—78 GOV. ST.

\$1000 will buy a cottage
in Victoria West, near fire hall, sewer, a bargain. Heisterman & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

Orphans' Home—The annual meeting of subscribers to the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home will be held in the committee room at the city hall on Friday afternoon next at 4 o'clock to receive reports from the various officers, elect management committee for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

Pythian Amalgamation—At Friday evening's meeting of the Pythian Lodge No. 1, K. of P., the matter of amalgamation with Victoria lodge was finally disposed of. The rank of page was conferred on four candidates, also the rank of esquire. Next Friday evening the ranks of page and knighthood will be conferred.

Court Notes—No date has yet been fixed for the final hearing in the admiralty court of the famous marine case of *Vernon vs. Abbey Palmer*. A session of the county court will be held tomorrow next at 10 o'clock to receive reports from the various officers, elect management committee for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

Scotch Social—A Scotch social will be given under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church choir on Tuesday evening next. A fine programme has been arranged and refreshments will be provided by the ladies. The following will assist: Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Gleason, Misses Jennie Bishop, L. and B. Scovcroft, L. Talbot, M. Kinnaird; Messrs. J. G. Brown, Gideon Hicks, Jesse Longfield, W. A. P. Patten, J. R. Westcott, W. D. Kinnaird and the Talbot orchestra.

Smith & Champion, the upholsterers, 100 Douglas street, have just completed an electric carpet cleaning machine, and are now prepared to take up, clean and relay carpets in any kind of weather. Rain or shine it makes no difference to their electric carpet cleaning machine. Anyone needing work of this kind done will do well to try this new and up-to-date machine.

Hearth Comfort—If you like something solid and substantial in the furnishings of your hearth, look over the new black iron stoves, andirons, fire sets, etc., in wrought-iron finish at Weiler Bros., Government street.

There is a positive charm about the new Furnival dinner services at \$20 and \$30 that Weiler Bros. are showing. Have you seen them?

The greatest bargains ever offered in Men's Furnishing Goods are now being sold at the great bargain sale, 23 Johnson street.

Shirts, Overalls, Men's Underwear and Socks at exceptionally low prices at the Great Salvage Sale, 23 Johnson street.

Remember the Great Salvage Sale is still going on at 23 Johnson street. All kinds of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes will be sold today at less than manufacturer's cost.

Universal bread mixers at Cheapside.

Have you seen those Fine Austrian Carpet Squares being sold at the salvage sale, 23 Johnson street?

50 cases boys' school suits at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Norfolk cut. Just opened. B. Williams & Co.

New spring samples for special made to measure suits just to hand. B. Williams & Co.

See the new semi-ready suits at \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20. Trousers at \$4, \$5 and \$6. B. Williams & Co.

Water Sets at Cheapside.

Notice the sale of fancy goods at Mrs. W. H. Adams, 78 Douglas.

100 half price suits, sizes 36 to 44, to be cleared this week. B. Williams & Co.

Mrs. Campbell, Chiroprapist. Phone 1112. 161 Fort street.

10 cases new Christy hats in stiff and Fedora shapes just in. B. Williams & Co.

Try Dean & Hiscocks' Marvelous Rheumatic Lubiment.

Shipments of semi-ready suits and trousers arriving daily. B. Williams & Co.

Cheap Reading.—We are clearing out a lot of 75c paper books at 25c each, five for one dollar. Pick out the good ones before they go. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

200 pairs pants to be cleared at half price this week. B. Williams & Co.

J. A. SAYWARD
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.
Sashes and Doors and Wood Work
OF ALL KINDS
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.
W. MUNSTIE, Secretary. Telephone 162. P. O. Box 208. T. ELFFORD, Manager.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.
Mills—Shawnigan Lake.
Office and Yards—Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.
—Manufacturers of—
Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality.
Seasoned and Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

CAPITAL PLANING & SAW MILLS CO
ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B. C.
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths. Shingles, Mouldings, etc.
Lemon, Gonnason & Co.,
P. O. Box 363. Telephone 77.

FOR LUMBER, SASH DOORS
and all kinds of Building Material, go to
THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LTD. L.V.
MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. BOX 625.



In Our Stores Many Desirable Lines of
Ladies' Men's Boys' And Girls' Shoes

At prices that border on Factory Cost. The weather this season has been fine and we have not sold as many winter weight shoes as usual, therefore our stock is larger than it ought to be, and we must make room to accommodate

New Spring and Summer Goods

which are piling in upon us. A great opportunity to obtain the higher grade shoes at the price of inferior goods.

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd
The Leading Shoe Dealers

Try Hartley's Butter Toffee. 74 Yates street.
McClary's famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

SWISS CREAMS

They are locally made.
They are sold on their merits.
They are better value than Any other on the market.
Be sure you get the Large Red Tin, labelled
SWISS CREAMS.

M. R. Smith & Co., Ltd.
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

Secretary of Institute.—According to advices from Montreal, H. M. Lamb, of Victoria, has been appointed secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute, the annual general meeting of which was opened at Montreal on the 1st inst. The office of secretary is a most important one, as upon that official devolves the work of keeping the affairs of the institution running smoothly. Mr. Lamb is eminently well qualified for the position, and can be depended upon to keep British Columbia's interests well to the fore.

Borne to the Grave.—There was a very large attendance yesterday at the funeral of the late Miss May T. Heathfield, who had a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who sincerely mourn her untimely demise. Services were held at the residence of the deceased's mother, Scoresby street, at 2 p. m., and the cortege then proceeded to Christ church cathedral, where services were conducted by Rev. W. Baugh Allen, hymns being rendered by the full supplied choir. The edifice was quite filled by sorrowing friends and there was a profusion of magnificent floral tokens of sympathy. The following acted as pallbearers: R. E. Gosnell, S. Y. Wootton, James Patterson, Ernest Temple, Alex. K. Munro and Harry Fuller.

Advertising Victoria.—In a special edition of the *Winning Commercial*, just issued, there is an exceptionally fine advertisement for Victoria in a fully illustrated article contributed by Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist Association. The edition of this number of the *Commercial* will run into thousands, and being widely distributed, will do much to make known Victoria's attractions as a residential point. In *The World of Today*, the finest and most artistic of the 10 cent magazines, Sunday publication of choice circulation, there is a particularly excellent article descriptive of Victoria's attractions as a growing commercial and residential city from the pen of a staff artist. This article also is splendidly illustrated.

The Victor's Reward.—On Tuesday evening the various clubs of the V. D. F. F. of Victoria, who had triumphed in the hard-fought battles on the football field, will receive the trophies which accompany their well-earned laurels. These trophies, which are beautiful specimens of the silversmith's art, were on Monday at Chalmers & Mitchell's, and attracted much attention. There is the fine challenge cup presented by the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers of Work Point barracks, 1904, won by the Garrison 1904-05; also a fine trophy won by the North 65th school, and a very pretty cup presented by A. E. McPhillips, won by Victoria West 1904-05. Then there are neat little silver medals, suitably engraved, for each member of the winning teams.

Committed for Trial.—Thos. Young was committed for trial on the charge of burglarizing the residence of Mr. Martindale on Sunday last, and stealing a brooch, a ring and revolver, valued at \$20. He pleaded not guilty. A young lady whom the accused had accompanied from church last Sunday evening gave evidence of receiving a brooch from Young on the following morning. She said that later on Monday Young had asked her to keep the brooch out of sight as an effort was being made to prove something against him. H. Stevenson, 2nd of how Young had called at his residence on Kane street Sunday evening to ask where Mr. Martindale lived; Mrs. Planta, mother-in-law of Mr. Martindale, identified the brooch stolen from property; Mr. Martindale identified the stolen property and valued it at \$20; and W. G. Lemm said he had seen accused enter St. Andrew's church shortly after 8 o'clock. W. Moresby, for the defence, called no witnesses and the magistrate formally committed Young to stand his trial before the higher court. It is probable that it may be urged in his defence that Young is not right in his mind.

Sale of silk nets for dresses or waists at Mrs. W. H. Adams, 78 Douglas street.

The beautiful soft colorings of Bret-ware are appeal very strongly to lovers of decorative harmony, the jardiniere especially show this off to perfection. Weiler Bros.

For luxurious living at small cost get a clafing dish. They are indispensable for late lunches or dishes required unexpectedly. New stock just arrived at Weiler Bros.

See us always when you are buying furnishings—always come here and see if you cannot get a better style, a better price and quality here than you are able to find elsewhere. We have the largest stock of furniture and furnishings in Western Canada. Weiler Bros., Victoria.

House Cleaning?—We want you to know that—in addition to our immense stock of home furnishings—we keep a large selection of brooms, brushes, wringers, washboards, feather dusters, clothes baskets, etc. Weiler Bros.

Small things but very useful and much wanted at this season—picture wire, picture hooks, lemon oil, brilliant shining, furniture polish, three in one, etc. Page's glue, Sandalwood, plate polish, and polish, curtain pins, stair plates and rods, etc., at Weiler Bros.

He Would Not Eat.—There was a man who would not eat eggs unless they were served in egg cups. Pretty white egg cups with gold band, 50c per dozen. Egg cups with flower decorations. 65c per doz.; double end egg cups, \$1.25 per doz.; pretty egg stands with 4 or 6 cups, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

JUST ARRIVED
A Full Line
OF VEGETABLE, ROOT AND FLOWER SEED
FROM
SUTTON & SONS
READING, ENG.
—AT—
SCOTT & PEDEN
AGENTS,
3, 5 and 7 Store St.
Flour, Feed Hay and Grain.

Building Lots FOR SALE
HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
D. H. Bale
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
Leighton Road, Phone 1140

CAMPBELL'S
NEW SPRING SUITS
A large shipment, shown for the first time, Monday and following days.
NEW SHIRT WAISTS AND BLOUSE SUITS
NEW MUSLIN WAISTS
New arrivals now coming thick and fast, dainty and charming effects. New styles, new materials and cheaper than ever.



Diamond ...Rings
A diamond ring commands itself to every eye, not only on account of its beauty, but also because it can be worn at all times without being injured in any way. We have a fine stock set with one, three and five stones, suitable for engagements, or other purposes, at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$350. Each, and every stone guaranteed. We should be pleased to have you call and look through our stock and compare prices.
C. E. Redfern
43 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Established 1862. Telephone 118.

A Genuine Talk
On the Subject of
CHEAP TALK
Having just completed arrangements for the Sole B. C. Agency of the "TALKOPHONE," we are selling our present stock of Talking Machines at prices in which cost has been forgotten. This is a splendid opportunity to get a Talking Machine, and save from \$5.00 to \$12.50.
Regular Price. Now.
Columbia Cylinder Machines \$37.50 \$25.00
Columbia Cylinder Machines \$25.00 \$16.00
Columbia Cylinder Machines \$20.00 \$10.00
Columbia Cylinder Machines \$15.00 \$10.00
Columbia Disc Machines \$17.50 \$10.00
Columbia Disc Machines \$25.00 \$16.00
Columbia Disc Machines \$35.00 \$22.50
1 Only Zonophone \$30.00 \$18.00
Columbia X. P. Cylinder Records, 25 CENTS EACH—Regular 35c.
Columbia 10-inch Disc Records. Now 75c. Regular price \$1.00.
The Above Machines and Records are all NEW.

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd., 44 Gov't St.

BURNSIDE RD
Within City Limits.
5-room cottage; electric light; chicken house; 60x120 lot; fruit trees and bushes; insured for \$800.
Price \$650 cash.
E. A. HARRIS & CO.
35 FORT STREET.

COAL
J. KINGHAM & CO.
34 BROAD ST. PHONE 647.
Lump or Sack \$6.50
Nut Coal 5.00
Pea Coal 4.50
Delivered to any part within city limits.
Agency for the
New York Underwriters' Fire Insurance.

A. HARRIS
Yacht, Launch and Boat Builder. Gasoline Launches from \$249.
55 WORK ST
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS
141 Yates Street. Tel. 200.
Gentlemen—Have your suits cleaned or dyed at the only Dye Works that employ Practical Tailors for pressing and re-pairing.
HEARNS & RENTREW
PROPRIETORS.

The Fact of the C. P. R.
Having concluded the deal for the E. & N. Ry. will benefit Victoria. If you CO-OPERATE with us at 91 Yates Street you will directly benefit yourself.
W. ACTON, Manager.

Slightly Used Angelus Piano Player
for sale at a Bargain
Fletcher Bros.
Up-to-Date Music House.

The Rescript And Reformation

Grudged Concessions to Russian
People A Fulcrum For Their
Lever.

Awakened Nation Will Press For-
ward, Too Strong For The
Autocracy.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—(1:15 a. m.)—The history of Friday's Imperial rescript as it has been authoritatively disclosed to the Associated Press, sheds a curious and illuminating light upon the struggles for authority between the forces of reaction and liberalism, which are raging about the Emperor, again compelling one to draw a parallel with the French revolution and impressing the truth of Prince Lichner's famous remark that everything King Louis XVI did to preserve his throne came a day too late.

Substantially the decision to permit representatives of the people to participate in a consultative capacity in consideration of laws had been taken by the Emperor three months ago, on the advice of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and had been actually incorporated in clause III of the December manifesto. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's heart was set upon this scheme, making it a condition of his continuance in office; but at the last minute, yielding to the pressure of the reactionaries, led by Grand Duke Sergius and M. Pobedonostsev, procurator of the Holy Synod, it was stricken from the manifesto. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, under the sunshine of whose inspiration the

Hopes of the Nation burst into bloom, stepped down. Had Emperor Nicholas then clung to his original resolution, many painful events since the first of the year, including the assassination of his uncle, might have been averted.

The project on much broader lines was again revived by M. Yermolov three weeks ago at the meeting which inaugurated weekly cabinet councils under the Emperor's direct presidency. The Emperor insisted upon presenting the principle of autocracy and some divergent views also developed among the ministers. Between that meeting and February 24 the ministers compromised their differences. When it was presented the proposition contained the rescript. His Majesty, while withholding his definite approval, asked that it be placed in concrete form. This was done in the intervening week. The text is believed to be largely the work of Finance Minister Kokovsov, although the Associated Press is not in position to absolutely affirm it.

In the meantime Prince Merstchinsky, who is the editor of the Grashdanin, the reactionary organ at the capital, and who always has enjoyed a large influence at court, drew up a draft of Friday's manifesto as a

Counterpoise to the Rescript, just as Grand Duke Sergius had prepared the communique which accompanied the December manifesto. Prince Merstchinsky sent the draft to M. Pobedonostsev, who wrote a letter to the Emperor recommending it. The manifesto was signed and issued after midnight on Thursday without the knowledge or after consultation with any of the ministers, who were thunder-struck. But upon their arrival at Tsarskoe-Selo on Friday afternoon the ministers were relieved. The Emperor informed them that the manifesto would not interfere with the rescript, which he had resolved to sign, explaining the connection between the two as stated in the Associated Press despatches of March 4. It is the fact, however, that the ministers were so fearful that some adverse influence might intervene before it could appear in the regular morning edition of the Official Messenger of Saturday that it was made public instantly upon their return to St. Petersburg. The same time the ministers ordered its publication in a special edition of the Messenger.

Notwithstanding the paeans of praise with which some of the Russian papers greeted the document, halting it with such expressions as "the dawning of a new era for the Slav race"; "the Rubicon of mistrust has been crossed"; "the moment for which we have been thirsting with trembling, longing and tortured souls has arrived"—there is the

Greatest Diversity of Views as to what is actually intended; but by evident design all translate the rescript as a promise of a real legislative chamber. Extremists, of course, demanded an out and out constitution, and deride it as a delusion and a snare; but thoughtful liberals who are convinced that the autocracy intends to yield as little as possible, believe they have at last secured a fulcrum for their lever, and that the Emperor, like Aladdin, has rubbed the lamp and called a genie into being, but that he will not be able to control the new creation when it appears.

A great fight must come in Interior Minister Boulignin's committee, upon which the liberals have already demanded that the Zemstvo be reconstituted. The decision has been taken to keep the agitation at white heat. What the liberals mainly fear is delay and the cooling off of the people into the apathy of fancied security of a victory. At the same time they hope the general agitation will lead to a strike, but especially that there will be no repetition of terrorism. Certainly the rescript has created a powerful impression.

The disorders which were predicted here and at Moscow for Saturday and Sunday

Did Not Occur although the strike situation here appears distinctly more threatening. The authorities profess great hope that the rescript will completely change the attitude of the vast bulk of the workmen, who really are only demanding economic reforms and a strike, but who are easy victims to a propaganda of their revolutionary comrades.

THE WAR SITUATION

The expected has happened. Kuro-patkin defeated, perhaps suffering a Sedan, with greater losses than those of MacMahon and De Wimpfen—has obviously lost Mukden, and will fall back on the defenses made at and near Tieling, a walled city but little smaller than Mukden, and a more important railway station of the Harbin-Port Arthur road. Perhaps the retreat will prove too demoralized to be arrested at Tieling.

The Japanese attack was similar in many ways to that which resulted in the capture of Liaoyang, when Kuro-patkin cleverly extricated his army and retreated skillfully. Oyama has now an army of half a million men—at least 100,000, if not more, in excess of Kuro-patkin's forces. Three military railways supply the great army, one through Korea, one through the Taku-schuan valley, the other, that captured from Russia with base at Dalny and Yinkow.

With the great strength at his disposal, Oyama has been able to strengthen Kuroki so that the envelopment contained at Yental by Orlot in the battle of Liaoyang, which the Japanese army of Kuroki, on the left, having the required strength to drive in the army

of Rennenkampf, on the Russian right, while a rapid advance of some of the forces under Nodzu cuts that wing of Kuro-patkin's army from the main army. At the same time, while part of Oku's, Nogai's and Nodzu's armies are battering at the Russian centre at the Hunho, south of Mukden, a flanking force has been despatched by way of Haimuntun, thirty miles north-east of Mukden, terminus of the branch railway which connects with the New Chwang-Pekin railway at Koupaunte, and a depot where merchants have laid in considerable supplies for sale to the Russians, which now will be a total loss. This flanking force, presumably drawn from Oku's army on the Japanese left, has been divided, and while part is being thrown against the Russian right seeking to turn it, the other force, by rapid forced marches, is seeking to cut the Russian line of retreat north of Mukden.

Lies in a Plain

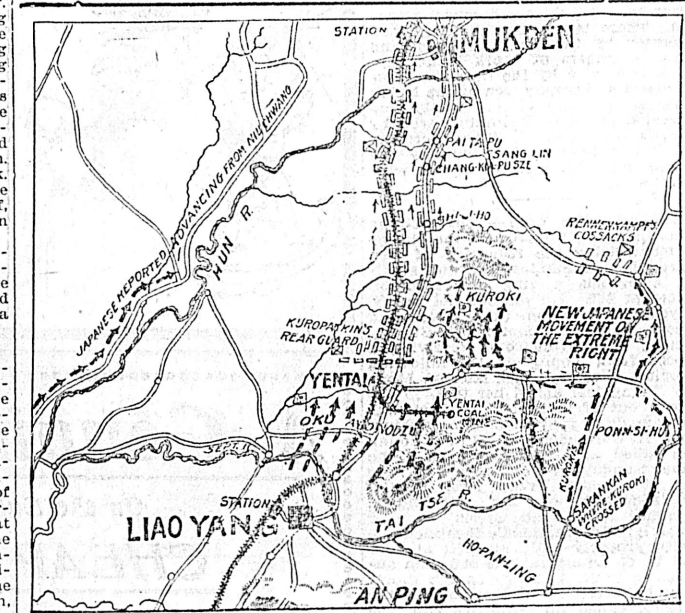
although within a few miles there are many low hills. Now snow covers the ground, which is frozen too hard to allow of rapid trenching. The thaw is not expected for a month or five weeks. To the north, about eleven miles distant, is a pass between two low hills at Tsailup, called Tie and Gao-toe Pass in despatches. This place is capable of being held by a strong rear-guard to cover a retreat, and Kuro-patkin had prepared a position there to be used when necessity arose. It is to cut the retreat to that position that the flanking force, now swinging to the Russian right rear, is aimed.

Should the flanking movement prove successful—the Russians will fight desperately to retain it—the battle now being fought will be a decisive one, perhaps a Sedan. The losses will certainly be greater than those at the battle which gave Germany victory over France. The fighting is of the bloodiest description; that is evident. Sanguinary, hand-to-hand fights on low hills are following fast on each other. First the guns, with the siege guns and mortars of Nogai's army over the field pieces, which must fight well within range of the Russian pieces, to which they are inferior, while the big guns hurl great projectiles from a safe range in the distance, bombard the positions, and then regiment after regiment

Swarms to the Assault.

The despatches indicate how successfully the Japanese advance is pushing its way forward.

The whole line of the Hunho south



and west of Mukden had been strongly prepared. Miles of trenches, on a skeleton linking field works that are tantamount to permanent fortifications; redoubts like the eleven strong earthworks which almost encircled Liaoyang, but failed to frustrate the impetuous assaults. Thousands of acres of barbed wire entanglements, thousands of pitfalls, front the positions, and are seemingly no greater deterrent to the intrepid Japanese than in the previous battles.

Whether the positions are among those now being carried is not clear, but that they will be, if they are not abandoned because of the enveloping movement on the flanks, it is evident. And the loss of life entailed in the defence and assault of these positions is appalling. How bloody has been the fighting can be seen from the statement in the Colonist despatches of a Russian staff officer who said "awful carnage had resulted at Salinopu, where the Japanese concentrated the fire of one hundred guns and then attacked with the bayonet. This has been the

Tactics of the Japanese

from the time Kuroki crossed the Yalu a year ago on May day; first the preparatory bombardment, when tons and tons of shrapnel were hurled with demoralizing effect to the enemy's position; then the assault, with regiments swarming forward like an irresistible wave, with rifle and bayonet.

Fighting in the cold with snow on the ground, the soldiers suffer though they are clad in heavy padded clothes. The conditions which confront these men whose frosted fingers cling to the frosted metal of their weapons, will doubtless not be imagined at first glance by readers in sunny Victoria. Yet the frost of Manchuria does not seem to curtail the ardor of the Japanese, who are pressing on day after day since the advance began, with night assaults, rapid forced marches, with hunger and cold to contend with—the Japanese soldier takes only a small haversack with a scant food supply into the field, his kit being left with the

supports. And the general scope of the attack, if despatches from the front be correct, seems to be fruitful of victory; a crucial victory.

After Liaoyang fell in September last and the Russian advance, which ended so disastrously at the Shaho in October, at present, the cold within rifle shot of one another. Then in January Grippenberg launched his assault frustrated with such loss at Helikaitau. Almost daily skirmishes occurred at some place on the long line extending over forty miles. This and then a week ago Oyama began the advance which Kuro-patkin is powerless to stop; perhaps powerless to extricate a large portion of his army.

Mukden Must Be Abandoned

already the retreat from the city has begun. Trains are hurrying north to Tieling crowded with wounded; long lines of sleds with Chinese drivers are carrying stores; and doubtless large supplies are burning at Mukden, even as they did at Liaoyang just prior to occupation, when the scene now transpiring about the walls of Mukden were taking place within sight of the castellated walls of muddy Liaoyang.

Within a short space the sun-rayed flag will float on the towered gates of Mukden, the Chinese who flew Russian flags from their compound gates will burn them and quickly-made, red-balled flags will take their place. Broken, demoralized, an army will have attempted to save itself in a harnessed retreat, while the world's press will record another victory like to that of Sedan. It is the most decisive victory of the war.

The city of Mukden, which two miles north of the Hunho, when not frozen as at present, is shallow. Boats cannot approach to within five miles of the city. From the north gate of the city, whence the Kirin road runs north, there is a slight rise from the plain, 160 feet above sea level, in which Mukden lies. The Chinese must fight about three miles distant in a low, wooded range, on which is a tomb regarded by the Chinese as sacred. There the remains of the son of Hurehachu, founder of the Manchu race, are interred. The city walls enclose a square with a little more than a mile on each side. As in other large cities of Manchuria there are a quarter of a million inhabitants of Mukden—the population includes a large Chinese-Mohammedan section, while the city has a mosque in the northwest suburb. In 1900 the Roman Catholic cathedral was burned by Boxers and the Bishop and converts massa-

Peace Bred of
Awful Carnage

Tense Excitement in Europe
Aroused by Crucial Battle in
Progress.

Consensus of Opinion That
Peace Is Nearer—Russian
Purchases Ended.

LONDON, March 6.—The intensely dramatic situation in Manchuria developed by General Nogai's rapid advance and its strategic possibilities, have raised excitement in Europe to the highest pitch. It is believed here that General Kuro-patkin is in a very tight place and the chances for his extricating his army are keenly discussed. Whatever may be the result, it is felt that peace is appreciably nearer.

According to the Daily Telegraph's Antwerp correspondent, the Russian official purchasing agent there has received orders to cease buying for government account. This is a significant statement if true, as Antwerp throughout the war has been the principal centre of Russian purchases for carrying on the conflict in the Far East.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio states that the Japanese colonel, Himada, was killed at the capture of Zikao, and that General Kuro-patkin, commander of the second Manchurian army, was wounded and sent to the hospital at Mukden. It is also reported that the Russian authorities have requested the military attaches to withdraw from Vladivostok.

The correspondent adds that 10,000 Russian troops are at Laopon, twenty-five miles south of Simulnita, and that General, Mistechno has had a disagreement with General Kuro-patkin and is returning to Russia.

The Times says: "Russian war correspondents express the greatest wonder at the irresistible and frenzied rushes of the Japanese infantry. Russian critics are surprised that the Russian army, in timing the onslaught for a suitable season, when the winter has ended but the rivers are still icebound."

FIRST ADMIRALTY LORD.

Appointment of Lord Cawdor Comes in
Nature of a Surprise.

LONDON, March 5.—It is officially announced that Lord Cawdor will succeed Lord Selbourne as first lord of the admiralty.

Earl Cawdor's appointment is somewhat of a surprise, he having since his accession to the earldom taken no active part in politics, and being absorbed in railway management.

The appointment is well received, however.

Earl Cawdor will resign from the chairmanship of the Great Western Railway.

WARSAW'S OMINOUS CALM.

Hundreds of Arrests by Soldiers—The
New Governor's Career.

Warsaw, March 5.—(12:50 p. m.)—It is reported that since Thursday the police of the city have arrested hundreds of persons who were thought likely to participate in any disturbances. They will be released as soon as the situation justifies it.

The city was quiet today. Soldiers are still visible everywhere. M. Max-firovitch, the new Governor-General of Warsaw, who is expected to arrive here shortly, was born in 1849. He received his early education at Dresden and entered the army in 1867. His career was exclusively military until 1893, when he was appointed Governor of the Ural. Later he became a Tamen of the Don Cossacks, whence he comes to Warsaw. The position of Governor-General is very difficult to fill. Apart from all the troubles and complications attendant on ruling the people, the Governor-General, as commander of the military forces, is responsible for the guarding of two frontiers—those of Austria and Germany.

CARNEGIE THE CITIZEN.

Will Do His Part Always to Assist in
Punishing Crime.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—Nathan Looser, trustee, and County Prosecutor Harvey R. Keeler, called by appointment upon Andrew Carnegie in this city today and talked over with him the famous Chadwick \$5,000,000 note.

The officials obtained specimens of Mr. Carnegie's handwriting for the purpose of comparing it with the writing on the paper. Mr. Carnegie was amused when he saw the documents bearing his name. The dissimilarity of signatures was marked.

Speaking of the second trial which Mrs. Chadwick and her husband will have to undergo upon state indictments, Mr. Carnegie said that he was willing to come to Cleveland in the interests of justice as often as necessary; that he regarded it as his duty as a citizen to do so, and that every citizen should aid in the punishment of crime whenever found.

Mr. Carnegie said that he would be in court at 9:30 tomorrow morning to serve as a witness in the government's case.

Mr. Carnegie repeated his former statement that he had never met Mrs. Chadwick; had never even heard of her until the crash in her affairs came. Inasmuch as the prosecutor and the prisoner will meet face to face for the first time at the opening of court, the scene is likely to prove a dramatic one.

PUBLIC FUNERAL ORDERED.

Toronto, March 5.—A public funeral, under the auspices of the city, was decided upon today for the late E. F. Clarke, M. P. The body will lie in state for an hour in the Reformed Episcopal Church.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 5.—Saturday night the two children, aged eight and five years, of Walter Phillips, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the house. The parents were absent.

A ROMANCE OF LONG AGO.

Binghamton, N. Y., March 5.—Joseph Smethurst, long prominent in Masonic circles in this state, died here today, aged 83 years. He is said to have been the heir to an English title, which he renounced in order to marry a woman with whom his family objected, and with whom he came to America sixty years ago.

Peace Bred of Awful Carnage

Tense Excitement in Europe
Aroused by Crucial Battle in
Progress.

Consensus of Opinion That
Peace Is Nearer—Russian
Purchases Ended.

LONDON, March 6.—The intensely dramatic situation in Manchuria developed by General Nogai's rapid advance and its strategic possibilities, have raised excitement in Europe to the highest pitch. It is believed here that General Kuro-patkin is in a very tight place and the chances for his extricating his army are keenly discussed. Whatever may be the result, it is felt that peace is appreciably nearer.

According to the Daily Telegraph's Antwerp correspondent, the Russian official purchasing agent there has received orders to cease buying for government account. This is a significant statement if true, as Antwerp throughout the war has been the principal centre of Russian purchases for carrying on the conflict in the Far East.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio states that the Japanese colonel, Himada, was killed at the capture of Zikao, and that General Kuro-patkin, commander of the second Manchurian army, was wounded and sent to the hospital at Mukden. It is also reported that the Russian authorities have requested the military attaches to withdraw from Vladivostok.

The correspondent adds that 10,000 Russian troops are at Laopon, twenty-five miles south of Simulnita, and that General, Mistechno has had a disagreement with General Kuro-patkin and is returning to Russia.

The Times says: "Russian war correspondents express the greatest wonder at the irresistible and frenzied rushes of the Japanese infantry. Russian critics are surprised that the Russian army, in timing the onslaught for a suitable season, when the winter has ended but the rivers are still icebound."

FIRST ADMIRALTY LORD.

Appointment of Lord Cawdor Comes in
Nature of a Surprise.

LONDON, March 5.—It is officially announced that Lord Cawdor will succeed Lord Selbourne as first lord of the admiralty.

Earl Cawdor's appointment is somewhat of a surprise, he having since his accession to the earldom taken no active part in politics, and being absorbed in railway management.

The appointment is well received, however.

Earl Cawdor will resign from the chairmanship of the Great Western Railway.

WARSAW'S OMINOUS CALM.

Hundreds of Arrests by Soldiers—The
New Governor's Career.

Warsaw, March 5.—(12:50 p. m.)—It is reported that since Thursday the police of the city have arrested hundreds of persons who were thought likely to participate in any disturbances. They will be released as soon as the situation justifies it.

The city was quiet today. Soldiers are still visible everywhere. M. Max-firovitch, the new Governor-General of Warsaw, who is expected to arrive here shortly, was born in 1849. He received his early education at Dresden and entered the army in 1867. His career was exclusively military until 1893, when he was appointed Governor of the Ural. Later he became a Tamen of the Don Cossacks, whence he comes to Warsaw. The position of Governor-General is very difficult to fill. Apart from all the troubles and complications attendant on ruling the people, the Governor-General, as commander of the military forces, is responsible for the guarding of two frontiers—those of Austria and Germany.

CARNEGIE THE CITIZEN.

Will Do His Part Always to Assist in
Punishing Crime.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—Nathan Looser, trustee, and County Prosecutor Harvey R. Keeler, called by appointment upon Andrew Carnegie in this city today and talked over with him the famous Chadwick \$5,000,000 note.

The officials obtained specimens of Mr. Carnegie's handwriting for the purpose of comparing it with the writing on the paper. Mr. Carnegie was amused when he saw the documents bearing his name. The dissimilarity of signatures was marked.

Speaking of the second trial which Mrs. Chadwick and her husband will have to undergo upon state indictments, Mr. Carnegie said that he was willing to come to Cleveland in the interests of justice as often as necessary; that he regarded it as his duty as a citizen to do so, and that every citizen should aid in the punishment of crime whenever found.

Mr. Carnegie said that he would be in court at 9:30 tomorrow morning to serve as a witness in the government's case.

Mr. Carnegie repeated his former statement that he had never met Mrs. Chadwick; had never even heard of her until the crash in her affairs came. Inasmuch as the prosecutor and the prisoner will meet face to face for the first time at the opening of court, the scene is likely to prove a dramatic one.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The Russ and the Viedmosti did not appear today owing to the fact that the printers are on strike.

STRIKE SITUATION SERIOUS.

Lodz, March 5.—This town is quiet. Strong military patrols guard the streets. There are 7,000 workmen from the Poznanski cotton mills on strike. The outlook is not promising. The workmen are indignant because several mill owners are remaining abroad, and threaten to cause trouble unless the latter return.

GAYNOR AND GREEN AGAIN.

Montreal, March 6.—Gaynor and Green are once more in custody here pending extradition to the United States. They were arrested Saturday morning in Quebec and brought up here Saturday night without opposition from the Quebec people and lodged in the detective headquarters at the City Hall. They will come up before the judge tomorrow morning, when a big legal fight is promised.

CHICAGO TRAGEDY RECALLED.

Chicago, March 5.—Ten minutes after the patrons of the matinee performance at Hyde and Behman's music hall had been dismissed today, smoke from a fire in an adjoining building penetrated the stage of the playhouse and caused a panic among the actors and actresses, who were still in their dressing rooms. The music hall is the old Froquois Theatre, and the clanging of the fire bells and the smell of smoke were such vivid reminders of the catastrophe of December 30, 1903, when nearly 600 persons lost their lives, that the attaches of the theatre became frightened and made a rush for the exits.

SENATE'S EXTRA SESSION.

Cortelyou Only New Member of Roosevelt's Cabinet—Senate Business.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The extra session of the Senate, which adjourned yesterday, will meet tomorrow at noon. At that time it is expected the President will send to the Senate a number of nominations, the most important being the members of the cabinet. It has been generally understood that, with but one exception, that of Postmaster-General Robert J. Wynne, those nominations will be those of the incumbents. For the place to be vacated by Mr. Wynne, the President will nominate Hon. Geo. B. Cortelyou, the head of the Republican national committee. Mr. Wynne will be nominated for the office of Consul-General to London, England, now filled by Hon. H. Clay Evans.

Another matter which will engage the attention of the Senate during the extra session will be the consideration of the San Domingo treaty. The President has ready a message urging the importance of the ratification of that treaty, and unless he has changed his mind the message will go to the Senate during the coming week. The length of the extra session will depend almost entirely upon the time required to dispose of this treaty.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

1 bay pony, 1 driving horse, 1 work horse, 1 driving mare, 2 Durham cows (imported), 1 heifer (8 months), 1 Ayrshire bull (2 years), 1 Berkshire boar (3 years), 2 Berkshire sows, 17 small pigs, sheep. Dump cart, cultivator, sod plow, Massey-Harris road roller (No. 1), 34-inch harrow, hay fork, cream separator, Toronto mower, spade harrows, Oliver plow, steel beam, 120 feet Manila rope, chain, set farm harness, set chain harness, dump cart harness, set brass mounted harness, ladies' saddles, bridles, etc.; carpenter's tools; farm and garden tools in great variety; 1 fine 4-oared row boat, and a quantity of cordwood.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8
At 1 O'clock p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer